



新课标随堂练习丛书

最新中考备考

学练大课堂
英语

配合人教社版教材使用

九年级全一册

把握中考脉搏

抓住中考动态
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内蒙古教育出版社



新课标随堂练习丛书



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金马驹新课标随堂练习丛书
学练大课堂——英语九年级全一册

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编 者 告 白

传说中有~~一匹~~活泼可爱的金马驹,它能带给人民吉祥富庶,每个人都在努力寻找它,希望给自己带来幸福与安宁。

金马驹系列丛书——致力于收获每一位教师播种与耕耘的笑脸,每一位学子骄傲与自信的笑脸,每一位家长亲切与善意的笑脸,这就是我们的金马驹的真情告白。 It must

伴随着新课标的问世与新课标教材的使用,教学理念、教学内容、教学方式都发生了很大变化。为了使中小學生有一套理想、适用的教辅用书,我们特邀请了一批中小学教研员、一线知名教师,集中讨论,统一方案,精心设计,编写了这套教辅用书,并希望它能真正成为学生自主探究学习必备的辅助资料。

本丛书分为两大系列:《金马驹新课标随堂练习丛书——学练大课堂》和《金马驹新课标整合复习丛书——综合大课堂》。

这套丛书具有下列特点:

1. 符合新课标精神,吃透教材,抓住重点、难点,加强基本知识和基本技能训练,为学生终身学习、发展打好基础。

2. 紧密联系学生已有知识、生活经验,以及社会、科技的发展,适当开发课程资源,拓展学生认知领域,促成课堂教学延伸,丰富知识,提升能力。

3. 练习题的设计,重视知识与技能的统一,新颖灵活,生动有趣,注意培养学生求异思维和创新意识。

4. 随堂练习与单元测试相结合,专项知识与重点、难点、考点相结合,提示知、能学习要点,指导学习方法,渗透情感、态度、价值观教育,三维教学目标有机整合,使学生系统地进行知识构建和能力培养。

总之,只要你用得~~好~~,就一定~~会~~像那匹传说中的金马驹,在知识的原野里纵横驰骋。如果你能够结合自身的实际配套使用,一定能取得很好的效果。

我们愿与广大教师、学生、家长进行面对面的沟通,共同开发出适合中小學生使用的新课标教辅用书。

编委会
2005年5月

内蒙古教育出版社教辅用书



☆《假日套餐——寒、暑假作业》☆

根据教育部颁发的《义务教育课程标准》对各年级的教学要求,依据课程标准实验教科书,我们组织编写了这套《假日套餐——寒、暑假作业》学习用书,旨在寓教于乐,激发学生的学习兴趣,训练他们的科学思维,培养他们的创新能力。本套丛书的特点是内容丰富,形式活泼,它将帮助你巩固知识,拓展能力,探究问题,发挥潜能,不但会使你的学习效率在轻松愉快的氛围下得到提高,而且会使你的假期生活丰富多彩。本丛书约 170 册,16 开。

★《新课标教学目标与检测丛书》★

本套丛书是我社与山西教育出版社联手,组织两省具有丰富教学经验的一线特级教师、学科带头人和教研员合作编写而成,目前已经被山西省教育厅列为推荐目录。这套书根据国家教育部制定的《义务教育课程标准》编写而成,以学生的根本需要为出发点,力求编新、编活、编实,以便更好地贴近教材,方便教师,适用学生。全书分为学法指导、每课一练、加深拓展、实战检测等部分,内容覆盖各年级各个学科,是教师、学生共用的一套学习资料。面市两年来,销量稳定,畅销两省。本丛书约 85 册,16 开。

☆《新课标红绿蓝——专项导学系列丛书》☆

本套丛书的内容按照学科的内在规律,划分专题,独立成册。一年级到三年级为随课练习,分为上下册,四年级到六年级、七年级到九年级分为不同的专项,各自成书。因为本丛书的编写以课程标准为基准,克服了教辅追着教材走的尴尬局面,摆脱了随着教材改动而带来的拘束。在实际应用上,学生和教师可以按照自己的实际情况,结合能力掌握的薄弱环节,自由选用相关内容的分册书目,自我查漏补缺,从而真正实现了“我需要、我得到”的理想学习目的。本丛书约 70 册,16 开,双色印刷。

★《金马驹新课标系列丛书》★

该丛书分为《金马驹新课标随堂练习丛书——学练大课堂》和《金马驹新课标整合复习丛书——综合大课堂》。内容覆盖新课标各年级、各科目。以国家教育部制定的义务教育课程标准为依据编写,包括语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、生物、地理、历史、思想品德 9 个学科,内容选择既重视知识和能力的统一,又重视趣味性和科学性的结合。以单元为主,同步辅导,知识整合,讲练考评兼容。编写语言规范严谨、生动亲切,体现编者、教师、学生三位一体,教学相长、互动交流的人文思想。体例设置严格按照栏目内容要求,内容创新,富有时代气息,符合学生的学习习惯、情感体验和能力发展。实行学科主编负责制,主编和编写人员紧密配合,全程负责,对稿件质量全方位严格把关。丛书站在教师 and 学生的角度讲练结合,讲的是重点,练的是考点,满足的是学生的切身学习需要。本丛书约 163 册,16 开。

☆《解读新课标 6+1——各科教材重点提示及练习解答》☆

这套丛书依据义务教育课程标准,各学科、各版本教材以及题型解析。以“学法指津”为中心,对知识掌握和技能形成作了简明而精辟的阐释,使知识的内容结构多角度展现在读者眼前的同时,指明了科学的教学策略和学习方法的普遍规律。本套丛书追随最新教材,每学期一册,内容上将7—9年级所开设的各版本、各科目的课程“一网打尽”,是一本综合性极强的辅导用书、参考用书、家教用书。本丛书为6册,大32开,双色印刷。

★《高考一本通系列丛书》★

语文是一门重要的科目。相对于基础知识的规律性、固定性而言,主观性较强的阅读和写作较难把握,文言文更是学生的弱项,在实际考试中都不易得到高分。在高考中,这些部分所占比重日益加大,成为取得高分数的很重的筹码。本丛书分为文言文阅读一本通、现代文阅读一本通、话题作文一本通3个分册,具有针对性强、实用性高的特点。我们的编写宗旨是:立足基础,传授方法,辅以训练,提升能力。本丛书共3册,16开,双色印刷。

☆《青少年科技创新活动——异想天开系列丛书》☆

随着素质教育的兴起,全国青少年科技创新活动也蓬勃开展起来。其中由中国科协、教育部等八家单位共同组织的全国青少年科技创新大赛活动是当今国内规模最大、参加人数最多、影响范围最广的科普教育活动之一。全国每年约有3000万青少年参加这项竞赛活动。为了适应新课程改革的要求,全面培养学生的思维、动手和创新能力,同时为了满足学生、家长以及社会的普遍需要,我们联合内蒙古科协,组织国内具有丰富经验的专家、学者编写了这套丛书,为参加全国青少年科技创新活动的广大青少年学生和辅导员提供了一套实用、操作性强的指导用书。本丛书约7册,大32开。

★《新编幼儿园、学前班图书系列》★

包括《幼儿园、学前班教育用书》、《幼儿园、学前班教师用书》、《幼儿园、学前班手工制作》。其中《幼儿园、学前班教育用书》根据2001年教育部颁发的《幼儿园教育指导纲要(试行)》的基本精神,我们组织了我区知名幼儿教育专家和一线教师编写此书,供幼儿园小班、中班、大班、学前班使用。该丛书以健康、社会、语言、艺术、科学、美术六大科目为框架,内容选择上除了编写者自编以外,还选用了那些经典的、具有代表性的为广大幼儿喜闻乐见的内容。为了适应我区不同地区的广大幼儿的需要,我们重视所编内容的综合性和可操作性。该套丛书出版后,不仅在区内受到幼儿教师的好评,在区外也得到了教育专家的高度评价。为了配合教育用书的使用,我们先后又出版了《幼儿园、学前班教师用书》、《幼儿园、学前班手工制作丛书》,这三套丛书的面世,促进了我区幼儿教育事业的发展,使我区的幼儿和家长、教师有了一套真正适合自己的高质量教材。本丛书约64册,分24开、32开、16开。



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Unit 1

How do you study for a test?

能力目标

1. 能够讨论学习方法。
2. 能够找出适合自己的学习方法。

重点、难点讲解

1. by *prep.* “通过……方法和途经”，后面可以加名词或动名词。
如：(1) The house was destroyed by fire.
(2) I study English by watching English movies.
另外 by 还有“由于、按照、通过”，“被、由”，“逐个”和“在……旁边”的意思。
如：(1) This article was written by Lu Xun.
(2) by mistake (由于差错) (3) one by one (逐个) (4) by the lake (在湖旁)
2. Many said they learnt by using English. 许多(学生)说他们通过使用英语学习。
many 代词，意为 many students.
如：We can put away many of the clothes. We don't need this many.
3. frustrating *adj.* 令人灰心的、令人沮丧的。用来修饰物。
如：Watching movies to learn English is frustrating because the people speak too quickly.
frustrated *adj.* 灰心的、沮丧的。用来修饰人。
如：He felt frustrated at that time.
类似的词有：interested/interesting exciting/excited
4. get excited 变得兴奋 get 系动词，“变得”。如：get angry, get clean, get tired 等等。
5. end up doing sth = finish doing sth. 结束做某事(事情已完成)。
如：When the students practice speaking English, they often end up speaking in Chinese.
end up with... 以……结束、以……告终。如：The party ended up with our singing.
6. first of all 首先，起初。如：First of all, I must check your homework.
7. later on 后来。如：You will find the book useful later on.
8. 动名词：本单元出现了大量的动名词。动名词即动词的 ing 形式，相当于名词，在句中可以做主语、宾语、表语和定语。
如：(1) Exercising every day is good for your health. (2) She is enjoying speaking English.



拓展探究

- 学会评价各种学习方法的利弊。(Comment on the ways of learning English)
如:I think studying English by working with a group is a good way because you can ask others when you have questions.
- 找出自己在学英语中的困难。(Find out your own difficulties in learning English.)
如:I can't understand spoken English.
I don't know how to speak English well.
I always make mistakes in writing.
Learning English can be difficult. What things are difficult for you?
I have a problem. I can't pronounce some of the words.
I can't remember the new words.
- how 引导的特殊疑问句:用来对方式方法提问,回答时用 by+动名词/名词。
如:(1)—How do you go to school? —I go to school by bike.
(2)—How do you learn English? —I learn by asking the teacher for help.



单元测试

I. 根据首字母和释义写出单词。

- a _____ (loudly)
- f _____ (go or come after)
- S _____ (the ninth month of a year)
- h _____ (difficult)

II. 选择填空。

- How do you learn English?
—I learn it _____ studying with a group.
A. from B. by C. about D. on
- What about _____ aloud to practice pronunciation?
A. reading B. to read C. read D. reads
- It's too hard for me _____ English well.
A. learning B. to learning C. to learn D. learnt
- She often asks Mr Li _____ Beijing.
A. for B. with C. on D. about
- This kind of paper _____ very soft.
A. feel B. to feel C. feeling D. feels
- The best way to improve our English is _____ an English club.
A. to join B. join C. joining D. joins
- _____ English language TV is a good way to learn English.

1. A. Watch B. Watches C. Watching D. watching
8. Two weeks is too long a time. I can't wait.
- A. is B. also C. will be D. is going to be
9. Jack doesn't know about Tongliao, and Tom doesn't either.
- A. too B. also C. neither D. either
10. When he heard the news, he got frustrated.
- A. frustrating B. frustrated C. frustrate D. frustration

III. 从所给 1—5 句子中选择恰当的答语, 补全对话。

A: How do you study Japanese? ~

B: I study Japanese by making flash cards.

A: Do you learn Japanese by making flash cards?

B: No, I don't. I learn Japanese by reading the textbook.

A: Do you ever practice conversation with friends?

B: Yes, I do. I practice conversation with my friends.

A: What about listening to cassettes?

B: I listen to cassettes every morning. It's important.

A: What about reading aloud to practice pronunciation?

B: Yes, I do. I read aloud to practice pronunciation.

1. Yes, I have learned a lot that way.

2. I study by reading the textbook.

3. Oh, yes. It improves my speaking skills.

4. I do that sometimes. I think it helps.

5. I listen to cassettes every morning. It's important.

IV. 完成句子。

1. 我通过请教老师学习数学。 I study math by asking the teacher for help.

2. 李芳说学习生词的最好方法是看英语杂志。 Li Fang said the best way to learn new words was by English magazines.

3. 他们经常犯语法错误。 They often make mistakes in grammar.

4. 大多数人把英语作为第二种语言说。 Most people speak English as a second language.

5. 我决定在每节课上做大量的笔记。 I decide to take lots of notes in every class.

V. 阅读短文, 按要求完成下列各题。

(A)

People living in different countries made different kinds of words. Today there are about fifteen hundred languages in the world. Each contains many thousands of words. A very large dictionary, for example, contains four or five hundred thousand words. But we do not need all these. To read short stories you need to know only about two thousand words. Before you leave school, you will learn only one thousand or more.

The words you know are called your vocabulary. You should try to make your big-

get. Read as many books as you can. There are a lot of books written in easy English for you to read. You will enjoy them. When you meet a new word, find it in your dictionary. Your dictionary is your most useful book.

- The number of different languages spoken is about _____.
A. 150 B. 150,000 C. 500 D. 1,500
- Before you leave your school, you'll learn _____.
A. only two thousand words B. five hundred thousand words
C. more than one thousand words D. three or four thousand words
- To make your vocabulary bigger, you must _____.
A. get as many dictionary as you can B. read as many books as you can
C. buy a lot of books D. have a very large English dictionary
- You will enjoy _____.
A. the books written in easy English B. your dictionary
C. your new words D. finding new words in a dictionary
- 根据短文内容翻译下面句子。
A very large dictionary, for example, contains four of five hundred thousand words.

(B)

Small children often laugh at the short ones or at someone who isn't dressed as well as they are. But as they grow up, they learn not to hurt people's feelings by laughing at their problems. They learn to laugh at other things. Most important they learn to laugh at themselves. Suppose(假设) you're playing a game. You make a mistake and lose. Do you become angry? Or can you laugh at yourself and hope to do better next time? Suppose you are at a special dinner. You at times spill(溅) some food. Why keep worrying about how clumsy(笨拙) you looked? Why not laugh it off and enjoy yourself any way? If you can, it's a good sign you've grown.

- This article is mostly about _____.
A. why laughter is good for your body B. what you should laugh at
C. where you may laugh D. who you may laugh
- The writer says small children laugh at people who _____.
A. have problems B. not to be worried
C. dress well D. play games
- Next the writer shows how laughter could help you _____.
A. not to spill food B. not to be worried
C. not to enjoy yourself D. to grow up
- The most important thing is to learn how to laugh at _____.
A. jokes B. pictures C. children D. yourself
- The writer shows how laughter could help you not to _____.
A. not to spill food B. not to be worried
C. not to enjoy yourself D. to grow up

A. make a mistake B. lose game C. become angry D. try again

VI. 书面表达

Jack 给他的朋友 Wang Lei 写信,告诉他是怎样学好英语的(80 词左右)。

- a. 平时多听录音。(listen to cassette often)
- b. 做单词记忆表。(make vocabulary lists)
- c. 请教老师帮助。(ask...for help)
- d. 多参加英语俱乐部。(join the English club)
- e. 每节课都要做好笔记。(take notes)

Dear friend,

I have some ideas that may help you to learn English well. First of all,

Yours,
Jack

VI. 写作

谈一谈自己的学习情况,包括你遇到的困难,解决方法以及未来的学习计划等。(60 词左右)




Unit 2

I used to be afraid of dark.



能力目标

1. 能够谈论外貌, 性格, 爱好等。
2. 能够谈论自己现在和过去的一些变化。
3. 能够谈论朋友, 家人的变化。
4. 掌握含有 used to 的一般过去时以及 but 的用法。



重点、难点讲解

1. used to do... (以前)常做……; 以前是……。表示过去的习惯、状态, 因而常用过去式。
如: (1) I used to go fishing on Sundays. (2) This lake used to be clean.
否定句形成常用 didn't use to。如: She didn't use to be afraid of dark.
疑问句常用 Did you use to...? 如: Did you use to have curly hair? 而 be used to + sth/doing sth 是习惯于……。如: I am not used to getting up early. be used to do sth 被用来做……。如: Wood is used to build houses.
2. be interested in... 对……感兴趣。如: He is interested in pop music.
3. be afraid 害怕, 恐怕。
(1) be afraid of sth/sb 害怕某物或某人。如: The little girl is afraid of her mother.
(2) be afraid of doing sth 害怕或担心发生某事。如: He was afraid of making mistakes.
(3) be afraid to do sth 害怕或不敢做某事。如: The young woman was afraid to go out alone at night.
(4) be afraid + that 从句(肯定的 that 从句可用 so 代替, 否定的可用 not 代替。) 如: ① — It looks like rain. ② — Could I speak to Mr Hu?
— I'm afraid so. — I'm afraid not.
4. be terrified... 害怕被……。如: The naughty boy was terrified of being scolded(挨骂).
5. spend v. 花费(时间, 金钱, 代价)
(1) spend... in doing sth 在做某事上花时间/钱(in 可以省略)。如: Mr Li spent much time in correcting students' exercises.
(2) spend... on sth 在……上花钱。如: I spent five dollars on the book.
6. hardly ever 几乎不。如: He hardly ever goes to bed before midnight.

7. miss *v.* 错过;想念。后接动名词/名词。如: I'm sorry I missed seeing you while in Tongliao.



1. but

(1) *conj.* “但是”;“然而”。引导转折并列句。如: He didn't go there, but he phoned.

(2) *prep.* “除了”。只用于 no, all, nobody, anyone, everything, who, where, what 等之后。

如: Then it has no choice but to lie down and sleep. (接着没有别的选择, 只有躺下来休息。)

(3) nothing but 除了.....之外别无其它。如: He could do nothing but go out for a walk.

2. alone *adj.* 单独的, 一个人的。表示客观上无人陪伴, 一般只作表语, 强调单独。

lonely *adj.* 孤独的; 寂寞的。常作宾语, 表语, 强调寂寞。

如: He was alone, but he didn't feel lonely.

3. take pride in... 以.....为自豪。如: He takes pride in his success.

take pride in 相当于 be proud of. proud 是形容词; pride 是名词, 也可以作动词, 意为“使得意”, 用于 pride oneself on...。如: He is proud of his success. = He prides himself on his success.

4. a fifteen-year-old boy 一个十五岁的男孩。

此处是复合形容词作定语, 表示“一个.....岁的人”。一般用 a/an + 年龄-year-old + 人, 加连字符后的 year 不能用复数形式。表示“一个.....岁的人”还可用下列表达式:

a + 人 + of + 年龄

a boy of five

a + 人 + of + 年龄 + years old

a boy of five years old

a + 人 + of + 年龄 + years of age

a boy of five years of age

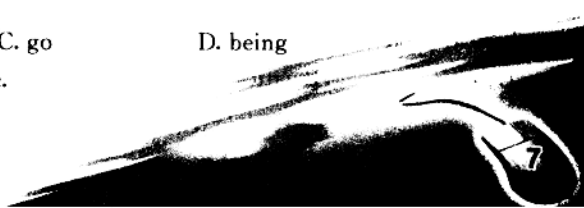


I. 写出下列词的反义词。

1. dark _____ 2. curly _____ 3. healthy _____ 4. funny _____
5. shy _____ 6. short _____ 7. upset _____ 8. thin _____
9. interesting _____ 10. quiet _____

II. 选择填空。

1. Judy is _____ in English songs.
A. interesting B. interested C. interests D. interest
2. The little girl is afraid of _____ alone.
A. be B. to be C. go D. being
3. More and more people like _____ to music.





- A. listening B. listen C. listens D. listenning
4. I used _____ serious.
A. to be B. have C. be D. afraid
5. He used to have short hair but now he has _____ hair.
A. curly B. long C. straight D. tall
6. Students in Grade Three always spend more time _____ lessons.
A. study B. to study C. studies D. studying
7. I used to be _____ because I'm afraid of speaking in public.
A. shy B. funny C. alone D. outgoing
8. My son likes music. I used to take him to the _____.
A. hospital B. amusement park C. concerts D. park
9. Did you use to play _____ piano?
A. a B. an C. the D. /
10. The little boy is terrified _____ the big, strong one.
A. on B. about C. of D. to

Ⅲ. 从所给句子 1—4 中选择恰当的一句,完成对话。

A: Did you used to be afraid of the dark?

B: _____

A: _____

B: No, I'm not. _____

A: Me? Oh yes! I'm terrified of the dark.

B: So, what do you do about the dark?

A: _____

1. I go to sleep with my bedroom light on.

2. How about you?

3. Yes, I did.

4. Are you still afraid of the dark?

Ⅳ. 完型填空。

In recent years, people have become more and more interested in computer games in many town and cities. A lot of small shops and restaurants along busy 1 have changed into 2 arcades in order to get more money. These places are always filled with 3 especially young boys.

In the computer arcades, people 4 a lot of money playing on computers. It's 5 for one to win against a computer, but one can make progress after 6 again and again. The 7 people lose, the money they want to win. In the end they can't live 8 playing. The result is that some people don't want to 9, instead, they play in the computer arcades for hours and hours. For school boys, things are 10. They don't care about their lessons. When class is over, they rush to the nearby computer arcade.

1. A. rivers B. cities C. markets D. streets

2. A. small B. big C. computer D. sports
3. A. people B. boys C. women D. girls
4. A. take B. win C. cost D. spend
5. A. easy B. hard C. important D. wonderful
6. A. trying B. winning C. going D. coming
7. A. more B. less C. harder D. busier
8. A. with B. for C. without D. by
9. A. speak B. play C. work D. live
10. A. different B. better C. even more D. changed

V. 阅读理解。

(A)

I used to travel by air a great deal of when I was a boy. My parents used to live in South America and I used to fly there from Europe in the holidays. An air-hostess would take charge of me and I never had an unpleasant experience. I am used to traveling (习惯于某事) by air and only on one occasion have I ever felt frightened. After taking off, we were flying low over the city and slowly gaining height (逐步升高), when the plane suddenly turned round and flew back to the airport. While we were waiting to land, an air-hostess told us to keep calm and to get off the plane quietly as soon as it had touched down. Everybody on board was worried and we were curious to find out what had happened. Later we learned that there was a very important person on board. The police had been told (被告知, 得知) that a bomb had been planted on the plane. After we had landed, the plane was searched thoroughly (被彻底搜查). Fortunately, nothing was found and five hours later we were able to take off again.

根据短文内容, 判断下列句子的对(✓)与错(×)。

- () 1. The writer used to fly much when he was a boy.
- () 2. The writer's parents used to live in South Africa.
- () 3. While they were waiting to land, an air-hostess told them not to be calm.
- () 4. Nothing was found and nine hours later they could take off again.
- () 5. There was really a bomb on the plane.

(B)

The Magic Words

Marek was a farmer. He lived in a village far away. One day he was badly ill, and everyone thought he would die. They sent for a doctor. The doctor arrived two days later and looked over (检查) him. The doctor asked for a pen and some paper to write down the name of the medicine. But there was no pen or paper in the village, because no one could read or write.

The doctor thought hard, then he had an idea. He picked up a piece of burnt (燃烧过的) wood from the fire. Using the wood, he wrote the name of the medicine on the door of the house. "Get this medicine for him," he said, "and he will soon get better."



Marek's family and friends did not know what to do. They could not read the strange writing. Then the village baker (面包师) had an idea. He took off the door of the house, put it on his cart (马车) and drove to the nearest town. He bought the medicine, and Marek was soon well again. He would not let anyone wash the magic (有魔力的) words from the door. 根据短文内容, 选择正确答案。

1. People in the village thought Marek would die because _____.
A. they lived too far away B. he was seriously ill
C. he was badly wounded (受伤的) D. doctor could do nothing for him
2. It took the doctor two days to reach the village because _____.
A. he had to get ready for some medicine
B. there was an accident on his way to the village
C. the village was far away from the town
D. he was too busy to leave his home
3. When the doctor arrived, he _____.
A. gave the medicine to Marek B. gave Marek a careful examination (检查)
C. became very tired and took a rest D. wanted a pen and some paper at once
4. The doctor wanted _____ after he looked over Mr Marek.
A. to light a fire B. the door of the house
C. a pen and some paper D. a piece of burnt wood
5. It was _____ that made Marek well again.
A. the door B. the medicine C. the pen D. the cart

VI. 完成下列句子。

1. 他们以前放学后常踢足球。They _____ soccer every day after school.
2. 蒂娜曾经留着长而卷的头发。Tina used to have _____ and _____ hair.
3. 现在我对科学更感兴趣了。Now I'm _____ in science.
4. 我非常害怕大海, 因为我不知道怎样游泳。I _____ of the sea. Because I don't know how to swim.
5. E-mail 英语是一种新的英语, 许多人使用它来节省时间。E-mail English is a new kind of English that many people use it _____ time.

VII. 以 My best friend 为题, 写一篇短文。

要求包括以下内容: 1. 外表长相。2. 性格特点。3. 过去常做的事和现在喜欢做的事。

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